

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations lump'ring at his back."

NEW SERIES—NO. 30. VOL. V.]

LEXINGTON, K. FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1819.

[VOL. XXXIII.]

TERMS OF THE Kentucky Gazette, PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY J. NORVELL & CO.

The price to Subscribers, is, **THREE DOLLARS** per annum, **PAID IN ADVANCE**, or **FOUR DOLLARS** at the end of the year. The terms of advertising in this paper, are, **FIFTY CENTS** for the first insertion of every 15 lines or under, and **TWENTY-FIVE CENTS** for each continuance; longer advertisements in the same proportion. All advertisements not paid for in advance, must be paid for when ordered to be discontinued. All communications addressed to the editors must be post paid.



Laws of the United States.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT
Making appropriations to carry into effect treaties concluded with several Indian tribes therein mentioned.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of carrying into effect a treaty between the United States and the Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawnee, Pottawattama, Ottawa, and Chippewa, tribes of Indians, concluded at the foot of the Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, on the twenty-ninth day of September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, and the supplementary treaty concluded with said tribes, at St. Mary's, in the state of Ohio, on the seventeenth of September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, in conformity with the stipulations contained in said treaty and supplement, to wit:

The sum of thirteen thousand three hundred dollars, for the payment of the annuities granted to said tribes, in the manner and proportions following:

To the Wyandot tribe, annually, forever, at Upper Sandusky, four thousand five hundred dollars.

To the Seneca tribe, annually, forever, at Lower Sandusky, one thousand dollars.

To the Shawnees and Senecas of Lewistown, annually, forever, one thousand dollars.

To the Pottawattamas, annually, for fifteen years, at Detroit, one thousand three hundred dollars.

To the Ottawas, annually, for fifteen years, at Detroit, one thousand dollars; and the further annual sum of one thousand five hundred dollars forever.

To the Chippewa tribe, annually, for fifteen years, at Detroit, one thousand dollars.

And the sum of three thousand dollars, to be paid in the course of the year eighteen hundred and eighteen, to the Delaware and Wyandot tribes, to wit:

To the Delaware tribe, at Wapahgonetta, five hundred dollars.

To the Wyandot tribe, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the payment of the amount of damages, assessed by authority of the secretary of war, in favour of several tribes and individuals of Indians, whose property was injured or destroyed during the late war, fourteen thousand four hundred and eighty dollars thirteen cents, to be paid in the manner following:

To the Wyandots, at Upper Sandusky, four thousand three hundred and nineteen dollars thirty-nine cents.

To the Senecas, at Lower Sandusky, three thousand nine hundred and eighty-nine dollars twenty-four cents.

To the Indians at Lewis and Scoutash towns, one thousand two hundred and twenty-seven dollars fifty cents.

To the Delawares, for the use of the Indians who suffered losses at Green-town, and at Jeromes-town, at Wapahgonetta, three thousand nine hundred & fifty dollars and fifty cents.

To the representatives of Hembis, a Delaware Indian, at Wapahgonetta, three hundred and forty-eight dollars & fifty cents.

To the Shawnees, an additional sum, at Wapahgonetta, of four hundred and twenty dollars.

To the Senecas, an additional sum, at Wapahgonetta, of two hundred & ninety dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, for the purpose of carrying into effect the treaty between the United States & the Chickasaw nation of Indians, concluded on the nineteenth of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, the following sum be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, in conformity with the stipulations contained in said treaty; that is to say:

To the Chickasaw nation, annually, for fifteen successive years, twenty thousand dollars.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, for the purpose of carrying into effect

the treaties concluded at St. Mary's, in the state of Ohio, with the Wea tribe, on the second of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen; the Pottawattama tribe, on the second of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen; the Delaware tribe, on the third of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen; and with the Miami tribe, on the sixth of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen; the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, in conformity with the stipulations contained in the said treaties; that is to say:

To the Wea tribe, the annual sum of one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars; which sum, in addition to their former annuity of eleven hundred and fifty dollars, will make a sum total of three thousand dollars.

To the Pottawattama tribe, the annual sum of two thousand five hundred dollars.

To the Delaware tribe, the annual sum of four thousand dollars.

And a sum, not exceeding thirteen thousand three hundred and twelve dollars twenty-five cents, to satisfy certain claims against the Delaware nation, stipulated to be paid by the United States, and to be expended by the Indian agent at Piqua and Fort Wayne, agreeably to a schedule examined and approved by the commissioners.

To the Miami tribe, the annual sum of fifteen thousand dollars.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of carrying into effect the treaty concluded on the fourth (24th) of August, eighteen hundred and eighteen, with the Quapaw tribe of Indians; and the treaty concluded on the 25th of September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, with the Peoria, Kaskaskia, Michigan, Cahokia, and Tamarois, tribes of the Illinois nation of Indians; the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, in conformity with the stipulations contained in said treaties; that is to say:

To the Quapaw tribe, the sum of four thousand dollars, and the further annual sum of one thousand dollars.

To the Peoria, Kaskaskia, the Michigan, Cahokia, and Tamarois tribes of the Illinois nation, the annual sum of three hundred dollars.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of carrying into effect the treaty concluded on the twenty-fifth of September, eighteen hundred & eighteen, with the Great and Little Osage nations of Indians, a sum, not exceeding four thousand dollars, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to satisfy claims of citizens of the United States, for property stolen or destroyed by the Osages, agreeably to the stipulation contained in said treaty.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That for the payment of the annuity granted to the Creek nation of Indians, by the treaty concluded near Fort Wilkinson, on the Oconee, the sixteenth of June, one thousand eight hundred and two, and for which no appropriation has heretofore been made, the annual sum of three thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated; and that, for the purpose of carrying into effect the treaty concluded with said nation, at the Creek Agency, on the twenty-second of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, the further sum of ten thousand dollars, for the term of ten successive years, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, conformably to the stipulations contained in said treaty.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of carrying into effect sundry other stipulations, contained in several of the treaties heretofore mentioned, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That there be appointed, agreeably to the 9th article of the treaty concluded with the Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawnee, Pottawattama, Ottawa, and Chippewa, tribes of Indians, on the twenty-ninth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, an agent, to reside among or near the Wyandots, who shall execute the duties of agent for the Senecas, and the Delawares, on the Sandusky river; and an agent to reside among or near the Shawnees; who shall each receive twelve hundred dollars per annum, as a full compensation for their services.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the several sums heretofore appropriated, to be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, March 3, 1819.

JAMES MONROE.

At a stated Meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Town of Lexington, July 1st, 1819, of

THE BY-LAW which prohibits the abuse and injury of the boxes, trees &c. planted around the public square, which passed the first reading at the last stated meeting of the Board, was again read and passed, and has thereupon become a by-law of the town.

The By-Law extending the boundary of the lots, and more effectually to suppress the firing of guns within the same, which passed the first reading at the last stated meeting of the board, was again read and passed, and has thereupon become a by-law of the town.

By order of the board,

22-3 A. H. B. SMITH, CLK.

A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Lexington, ton, which if not taken out before three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A
Atchison James
Armstrong Polley
Archer Stephen C. 2
Abbey Alpha 2
Allen James
Alberty Doct 2
Amos Patience
Ater John
Atchison Juliett G.
Aickins John
Aston & Veach
Ater Francis 2

B
Bryan Joseph
Bester Danl P. 2
Bishop Purnell
Baxter John G.
Beasley Edmond
Bibb Chas. S.
Blackburn Samuel
Brown William 3
Barker Aaron
Boyce John
Badger Samuel 2
Baker Allen
Breckinridge Robert
Ballard Kirtes 2
Bullen Jno. or Edw.
Bennish Perkins
Bush Ambrose
Black Alexander
Burnes Andrew
Brison Wm. F.
Burrows Absalom W.
Burrows Clement
Barker George
Barbee Joseph & Co.
Burwell Derick
Bickley Charles
Bullock Walter
Bowles Isaac
Baker Elizabeth
Barbee Ira
Beeten Thos. 2
Briscoe James
Ballenger Frances
Berbridge Thomas

C
Campbell Isabella
Coppedge Rhoda 2
Cottinger William 3
Chiles John
Conover Lewis H.
Cooper Collin
Cassill Jacob
Cleveland John
Campbell Robert T.
Campbell William C.
Colden David C.
Cobb T. W.
Chapman William
Cornelius John
Clay Abraham
Cooper John
Crock A.
Campbell Alexander 2
Chapman John
Cannon Augustin
Caplinger George
Crockett Robert
Crockett Newbold
Campbell Elizabeth
Cord James
Clark Jacob
Clark Thomas 2
Chandler Richard
Coons Joseph
Coppage Susan
Cosbey Eliza J.
Christian Thomas
Chapman John
Clark Elizabeth
Cottrell Doreley
Corn Abraham
Clark David
Coates William C. 3
Cockshott A. R.
Chamberlain Thos.

D
Dural Lewis 5
DeWolf James
Dixon Jesse
Dunlap Mr.
Davenport Marmaduke
Dunlap William
Deering N. S. 3
Dollins Willis H.
Daily Thomas
Billie Judith
Dill Philemon
Bailey Lawrence J.
Drown William
Dennis Clarke 2

E
Evans Nathaniel
Edwards Presley
Edwards James
Evans Samuel
Ekin John
Evans Sarah
Eads Jas. W.
Elliott Martin
Eve Milton

F
Frazier William
Ford Thos. 3
Faulconer Lewis 2
Fribbee Johnathan 4
Ferguson P. 3
Fleming James
Ferguson Daniel
Fearnly Peter
Faver John
Fisher William

G
Gibbons Thomas
Graham Christopher
Grimes Charles H.
Gay John R.
Gardner Richard 2
George James
Green Ann
Gray William
Grinstead William
Grimes Wm.
Grimes Charles B.
Glass Sarah
Gardner Elizabeth 2
Gray John
Graves Samuel
Garrett L.
Grimes James
Greening Robert 2
Graves James
Gibbons George
Gardner Mary
Gower Stanley
Gowan Gilbert

H
Hill John
Hawson Robt. C. 2
Harrison Ann 2
Hunter Richard
Harris Nathaniel 2
Harrington Mercer
Hampton Jesse
Hall Robert
Halley Johnson
Hollis Nancy
Adams Samuel
Anderson John
Alopp Spencer
Aubrey Richard
Acheson William
Armstrong John
Alloway David
Alvize John

I
Inskip Joseph
Jeter John
Jones Thomas
Johnson John R. D.
Jones Roger
Johnson Thos. P.
Jones Edward
Johnson John
Johnson Jacob 2
Johnson Mason 2
Jones John H.
Johnson Isaac

K
Kennedy Nancy
Kemp Adam
Kellar John
Kays Thos.
Kelo Robert
Kincaid Robert

L
Loyd Marshall 3
Laughlin Lucy C.
Lackie Hesekiah
Lincoln George
Lain Richd.
Lyle John
Lee Frances
Layman George
Long R. P.
Landon David
Lindsay Lewis W.
Lynn Thos.
Lynch Jesse B.
Looney Jonathan
Logan Samuel
Logan Maria

M
Madison Lucy S.
Morgan Chas.
Mason David
Miller Jas. B.
Miller Nancy V.
Moore Moses
Moore Levi
Monroe Thos. B. 2
Moxley Thomas
Metcalf Jno.
Miller John
Martin Josiah 2
Matsdon Mr.
Mearns James
Medeira George
Moore Samuel
Mullikin Isaac
Mee George
Milby William R.
Mills Jonathan
Mandrew Barthelmw.
Metz Frederick
Moore Volley
Morrison Archibald

H
Hubbard John
Hopewell Joseph
Hawkins William
Hurst John
Hunter George
Harrison James
Holdman James
Heron David S.
Howell James
Hill Fleming
Harrison H. B.
Henton Jean
Hartman Peter
Hodges Frances
Hawkins John
Homer William
Harbought Henry
Hunt Jonathan
Holleyman Thomas
Hamilton George
Haton John
Hickey Simon
Hanley John
Hickey William
Hunter Josiah
Hobbs Jacob
Hubbard John
Hopkinson Ann
Hinds Alexander

J
Juskeep Joseph
Jeter John
Jones Thomas
Johnson John R. D.
Jones Roger
Johnson Thos. P.
Jones Edward
Johnson John
Johnson Jacob 2
Johnson Mason 2
Jones John H.
Johnson Isaac

K
Kennedy Nancy
Kemp Adam
Kellar John
Kays Thos.
Kelo Robert
Kincaid Robert

L
Loyd Marshall 3
Laughlin Lucy C.
Lackie Hesekiah
Lincoln George
Lain Richd.
Lyle John
Lee Frances
Layman George
Long R. P.
Landon David
Lindsay Lewis W.
Lynn Thos.
Lynch Jesse B.
Looney Jonathan
Logan Samuel
Logan Maria

M
Madison Lucy S.
Morgan Chas.
Mason David
Miller Jas. B.
Miller Nancy V.
Moore Moses
Moore Levi
Monroe Thos. B. 2
Moxley Thomas
Metcalf Jno.
Miller John
Martin Josiah 2
Matsdon Mr.
Mearns James
Medeira George
Moore Samuel
Mullikin Isaac
Mee George
Milby William R.
Mills Jonathan
Mandrew Barthelmw.
Metz Frederick
Moore Volley
Morrison Archibald

N
Norfolk John
Nichols Daniel C.
Nichols John

O
O'Brien John
O'Bryan Patrick
O'Brien Maria

P
Proctor Thomas
Punkett Reuben
Phocsey Robert
Perry Robert
Price Ann
Pulham Joseph
Putnam Joseph
Price John
Pearson John
Potter Charles
Patrick Thomas
Pogue Thomas
Palmer Ignatius
Parker Hutchison
Putnam Joseph
President Agricultural Society
President Female Benevolent Society
Proprietors Golden Manufactory

Q
Quarles John H.

R
Richardson Mary
Rucker Bennett
Randsell William P.
Rice Matilda
Reece Ephraim
Richardson Mary M.
Ross Betsey
Ross William
Reynolds Ann
Ruckle Henry
Roberts Dr.
Rucker Jerry
Rowers Joseph

S
Sadler Newman
Samuel John
Shaw Catherine
Sanders John
Stiffled Margaret
Summers Noah C.
Shock John
Sidenor Conrad
Scott Andrew
Sallee Jacob
Stivers Edward
Stivers Reuben
Staley Charles
Stockell Wm.
Sloan Bridget
Shaw Cynthia
Seers Lewis
Shepherd Dickey
Steele John
Seward Benjamin
Shaw John
Shivers Thomas
Summers Caleb
Shindlauer George
Sorrell John
Stelle Samuel
Snodgrass Thos. C. 2
Sadler William Z.
Shryock Samuel
Snyder John
Shindlauer Jeff.
Scholey James
Simpson John G.

T
Tingle Jasper
Taylor Richard
Thomas Reuben
Turner J. A.
Talmage Ezra
Thornton Rosetta
Trott John
Tulane Paul
Tomlin Chas. or Wm.
Trumbo John
Taylor Malcolm
Todd David
Todd William

U
Underwood J. R.
Urin Abner

V
Vance Robert
Vardaman Jeremiah
Vandlandingham Geo.
Varnum Abraham
Vardaman John

W
Wright Reuben
Wm. Jesse
Wilson Nathaniel
Ward Robert J.
Wright Bledsoe
Wright Pettis R.
Wright Richard
Watkins Joseph S.
Wright Jefferson
Williams Eli
Whiting themar
Wheelock Jesse W.
Wallace John
Watts James
Walsh John R.
Walsh James H.
Waltz Frederick
Willet Rev. Mr.
Warner Elijah
Wright Isaac
Wright Margaret
Ware Aaron
Walker Andrew
Walton William
Watkins James
Wright William
Wais Garrett
Wich Edwin
White J. W.
Witt Benning
Walker A. H.
Wallace G. H.
Wallace David T.
Wagley Isaac
Wolf Jacob
Williams Luke
Wicker Price
Winn Thos.
Winn Thos.

Y
Young John
Young Geo.
Young Elizabeth

Z
Zachary John

Persons having letters advertised in the above list, will please name it on making application.

N. B.—No person will be credited at the post office on any pretence whatever. 28-31

JOHN FOWLER, P. M.

A List of Letters

Remain in the Post Office at DANVILLE, Ky. on the 1st July 1819, which if not taken out within three months will be returned to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A
William Akin, 2
William Akin & Co.
William Anderson

B
Cornelius Beatty, 3
John Bowling 2
John Briggs 2
James Buntin
James Beatty
Daniel Broys
Venetel Bishop

C
Benjamin F. Crutchfield
Margaret Caldwell
Nathaniel G. Carr
Matthew Coulter 2
Walter Crow 2
Thomas Crocker

D
Samuel Davis
John Davenport
Synthes Denney 3
George Davis

Rucker Abner
Richardson George
Rogers Evans
Rucker Isaac
Robinson John
Roth Thomas
Roford Samuel
Reid David
Russell William

S
Sidenor John
Smith Marshall
Stout Benjamin
Smallwood Isaac
Sneyay John
Stout Ashton
Samuel John
Summers William
Saylor Conrad
Streshley Martha
Scheson William
Sallee Edward
Stacy William
Sampson John
Sergeant William
Suller Henry
Shock John
Sutcliffe John
Steele John
Stedman Ebenezer
Stephens William
Smith Amos
Sharp Ebenezer
Sinclair Amos
Sear Joseph
Smith James
Smith Thos. C. 2
Smith Elizabeth
Smith Martha
Smith Jacob
Smith William
Smith Edward

T
Templeman Henry
Towers George M.
Troutman Jacob
Talbot Samuel
Timberlake John
Thornton John R.
True John F.
Trimble James
Tomlinson Elizabeth 3
Thompson W. G.
Thompson Elizabeth N.
Tull Thomas
Tadlock Andrew

U
Uger Frederick 2
V
Vangin Mesback
Velueneas Messrs.
Vanatin Lewis
Vanlear John
Vint John

W
Waring John U.
Whelan Wm. Eyre 2
Wiggs Richard
Wright Josiah
Willers John
Whitman Lewis
Witch James
Walden William 3
Wren William 2
Wood James 2
Wilson Aaron
Whine M. ry
Williams Daniel, David or Jacob
Williams William
Warble Philip
Watson Joseph A. 2
Waters Bladen
West William
Weigart David
Wich John
Wiber Theodore A.
Williams George W.
Wallace Thos.
Ward William G.
Williams Luke
Wilson David E. 2
Wright Joshua
Wattie James
Wright Thomas
Wicks William
Witker Matthew R.
Wallace James
Williams James
Williams Walter
Walker James S.
Wood James

Y
Yearman Frances A. E.
Yearman Peter 2
Young Leo

Persons having letters advertised in the above list, will please name it on making application.

JOHN FOWLER, P. M.

A List of Letters

Remain in the Post Office at DANVILLE, Ky. on the 1st July 1819, which if not taken out within three months will be returned to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A
Joseph Adams
John Askins

B
Adam Bradford
William Badget
John N. Berryman
James Ballock
William Brewer
Rice Headles
George Hafer

C
A. J. Caldwell 3
Jacob Cartner
Rebecca Curn
William Caldwell
Larken Casey
James Caldwell
Samuel Caldwell

D
Edward Downing
Mary Darnr
E. Y. William Dodd
James Downey

E
Richard Ellis 2
Lettia S. Ewing
Benjamin Fisher

F
James Gilmore 2
John Goodknight
Benjamin Givens
William Gooch
James Gran

G
Lucy J. Hoskins
Isaac Holt
Geo. C. Harlan
Read Hight
Thos Hadden
Capt. R. Houston
Michael Humble

H
James Martin
Dr. W. McDowell
Benjamin Myers
Sarah Mahan
John McClughen
George McCormack
Ann M. McDowell
Meldrid Moore 4
T. Montmollen
John Murray

I
Francis or John Neff
Andrew Nelson
Hellen Olvera
Kean Olvera

J
Lucind W. Pennybaker
Benjamin H. Perkins
John Parr
Mary Phillips
Joseph Paterson

K
James Rochester 4
Fanny Rooney
Margaret M. Reed 2
George D. Rooney
Jephth Randolph
Jacob Rymearson

L
Samuel Shelton
Simon Sanders
Robert Sandford
Ephraim Stout
Timothy Swain
James Spears
John Stewart
Benjamin M. Smith

M
James Trigg
William G. Thomas
Valentine Thos
Richard C. Talbott

N
Elizabeth Underwood
John Vineyard

O
Edward Worthington
George White
George Wilson
Wm. Warren

P
Samuel Yocum

DAVID IRVINE, c. m. c. c.

Mercer Circuit, Sct.

JUNE TERM, 1819.

Jacob Yankey, Complainant,

Against

James Rice, George Rice, Jefferson Rice, Elizabeth Anderson, Thomas Lewis and Ann his wife, John Jamison and Polly Jefferson, David Shaw and Nancy his wife, William Conner, Jr. Harlan Gray and Polly his wife, Fielding Conner, Susan Conner and William Overstreet, heirs &c. of Fisher Rice, decd. and the unknown heirs &c. of William Chapman, decd., Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE unknown heirs of William Chapman, decd., having failed to enter their appearance or answer the complainant's bill herein according to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the said heirs are no inhabitants of this commonwealth: On the motion of the complainant, therefore, by his counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said defendants, the unknown heirs of William Chapman, decd., shall appear here on or before the 1st day of our next September term of this court, and file their answers to the complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken against them as confessed; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted for two calendar months successively in some public newspaper of this commonwealth, authorized by law to make such publication.

A copy Atteste,

THO. ALLIN, c. c.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.

An act of the Legislature of New-Hampshire of 1791, vested in the different towns the power of levying and collecting a tax for the support of the ministry. This burden, under the law, fell on the citizens indiscriminately, no matter of what sect or persuasion. An amendment has been, during the present session, successfully proposed, so framed as to release any citizen of one sect from contributing to the support of the ministry of another, unless he choose voluntarily to do so. A Doctor Whipple, of Wentworth, distinguished himself in an able speech in support of the amendment, and of the liberty of conscience.

Thus we see that in Religion, as well as politics, New England is becoming more liberal and more enlightened. The present generation may yet see the people of that quarter of the Union completely democratic, and the pure principles of liberty rekindled, which animated their ancestors at the birth of the revolution.

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.

The trustees of this institution have unanimously elected the following gentlemen to professorships, in the Medical school, connected with it:

Dr. CHARLES CALDWELL, Professor of the Institutes of Medicine.

Dr. SAMUEL BROWN, Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

Dr. JOHN W. WEBSTER, Professor of Chemistry.

C. S. RAFFINER, Esq. Professor of Botany and Natural History.

It is not known, as yet, whether these gentlemen will accept. Dr. DUDLEY is Professor of Anatomy and Surgery; and Dr. RICHARDSON of Obstetrics &c.

SPAIN.

Affairs in this kingdom are in a perturbed condition. Ferdinand assembled in the spring, his council together to consult on the subject of "South American concerns; and earnestly desired them to speak freely. Of the whole number, 22 advised a compromise with the patriots—or, as they are called, insurgents. His majesty flew into a violent fit of anger, and immediately dismissed them from office, notwithstanding his wish that they should deliver their sentiments without reserve.

Two brigadiers of marines have been cashiered, for refusing to go out to South America in the contemplated expedition.

Every contemptible mean is resorted to, such as lotteries &c. to endeavor to raise funds, but all without avail. The Armada at Cadix, composed of transport vessels from all the *Holy allies*, will require more money than the King, Don Onís's master, can raise.

It is, indeed, conjectured that before the expedition sails, the whole body of the soldiery will revolt, and refuse to go out. We should not be surprised at such a result.

HYDROPHOBIA.

The eastern cities are much plagued with this distressing disease. Cases of a fatal character are developed weekly; and no cessation appears to be promised.

Some of the towns, where the disease has not yet appeared, are taking cautionary measures. It would be extremely desirable for the police of Lexington to take the subject into consideration. Independent of the danger of being visited by canine madness, our streets are too much infested with dogs. Two thirds of the people, of every description, are owners of this animal, and at times, they collect together in our streets in as formidable array, as if they were about to wage war against their owners. They are neither ornamental nor useful to the town: but nevertheless ought to be considered of sufficient importance to engage the attention of the trustees.

TAILOR'S CHARGES.

A Baltimore paper contains an advertisement of a Tailor proposing to work for the following prices:

For a dress coat, (complete) -	\$4 00
Frock coat, -	4 00
Great coat, -	5 00
Pantaloon, -	1 50
Vest, -	1 25

The scarcity of money—its increased value, and the real difficulty of commanding it for any thing, ought to begin to regulate prices in every department of life.

A DUEL.

Was fought, on Friday morning last, in the neighborhood of Frankfort, by Mr. Francis Waring, a young gentleman from Virginia, and Mr. J. H. Holman, one of the editors of the "Commentator." The cause which gave rise to the difference was of the most trivial kind; but the result is serious. Mr. Waring received his antagonist's ball in the right breast, passing through his heart, and instantly became the victim of death. Mr. Holman was shot through the hips. The wound is very bad, but it is not considered mortal.

Our last St. Louis dates were up to the 30th ult. The Yellow Stone expedition was about to sail in a few days. The steam boats had ascended to Belle Fontaine, stemming the current of the Missouri with ease.

The last mails brought little or no news. We have gleaned the following items:

The Yellow Fever is said to have made its appearance in Philadelphia. This information is contained in a letter from a house in that city to another in Baltimore. Some of the papers deny it. Others are silent on the immediate subject of that disease, while they recommend the most rigid attention to the preservation of health. Much alarm exists at all events. Sixty-five persons were buried in the city in one week.

The directors of the U. States bank have come to the determination not to declare a dividend for the first six months of the present year. The failure of many of its debtors has suggested this course. Forty shares of bank stock were sold at Philadelphia on the 6th inst. at 90.

Six hundred and eighty foreigners died of the Fever at Havana, between the first of May and middle of June.

Two French *ci-devant* officers, were executed at Buenos Ayres, about the first of April. They had been detected in, and convicted of, a conspiracy with Carrera.

The editors of the National Intelligencer seem to have been relieved from the distress which they manifested in having lost the president in the western wiles. A letter from Louisville, of the 23d June, announcing his presence there, and his good health, filled the Intelligencer with joy almost unspeakable—and called forth a very pretty compliment to the writer of the letter.

Charles Redheffer has again called public attention to the subject of Perpetual Motion. He complains of prejudice, and of injustice having been done him by those who pronounced his machine deceptive.

Letters have been received in different cities in Germany from Captain Symmes, on the subject of his intended trip to the bowels of the earth. His scheme is treated as visionary.

WESTERN MAILS.

We are authorized to state that an agent from the General Post-Office, is now on his way to Illinois; to be located at or near Shawneetown, specially to superintend the transportation of the Mails west of Cincinnati and Lexington, and north of Nashville—and to report all delinquent contractors and postmasters.

Editors north and west of those places, will oblige the public by inserting the above.

To the Editors of the Kentucky Gazette.

GENTLEMEN—Viewing with much concern the deplorable situation of many of our most valuable citizens, relative to pecuniary matters, I undertook to address the public through the medium of your useful paper, some short time since, a few of my thoughts on the subject—pointing out in my opinion, the best, and indeed the only means, under the existing circumstances, by which the people of this state could be relieved. But, very much to my mortification and regret, an *Old Farmer*, or rather some person under that signature, undertook to answer my observations, in a very contradictory manner. The sentiments, however, by him advanced, being so very foreign from either reason or propriety, have led me to believe that it was not the work of a genuine republican farmer; that the writer is either too young to have experienced the facts stated; too lucrative in his disposition, to have paid attention to any thing except his own pecuniary interest—or, that he is only an old European farmer, who, from long habits of despotism, and of grinding the poor and needy, has now become callous to all the fine feelings of a free man, in a free and republican government. I therefore think it unnecessary to follow him in his unreasonable meanderings. I shall leave him where I found him, and confine myself to a subject of much more importance.

In my address to the people, I recommended the speedy call of the legislature; the adoption of what is commonly called the property law—that is to say, a law restricting the sacrifice of property, taken in execution, to not less than three fourths of its real intrinsic value, and the suspension of specie payments by the banks, under certain restrictions; considering, according to the old maxim, that "extraordinary calamities require extraordinary means of relief." But as the assembly has not yet been called, and their now being but little probability of their convocation, before the ordinary time in December next, my attention will naturally be turned to the directors of the State Bank and her branches. I will therefore address myself directly to them.

Permit me to remind you, gentlemen, that in the absence of the legislature, you are sovereign, as relates to pecuniary concerns. The destinies of a great and respectable portion of the community, are in your hands; you can shut, and none can open—and open, and none can shut. Should it be consistent with your wisdom and policy, to suspend specie payment, or say that all notes issued after a certain day, shall be under that condition; who can prevent it? If you should consider it good policy to hold what specie you now have, or that shall remain, after such and such notes are paid off, in order to save it in our own country, and thereby give the greater currency and credit to more of your notes; which seems to be the wish of the people generally; who can, with propriety, blame you; should any person reply and say, that the suspension of specie payments will depreciate your notes? I will ask in answer, why it was not the case a few years ago, when trial was before made; and when there was much less cause for a suspension, than there is at this time. At that time, there were only a few toy speculators, engaged in carrying it over to Canada, to sell to the British government or individuals; but now it goes off in floods, not only to Britain, and other European powers, but to the East Indies, from whence it never returns. If there have been upwards of twelve millions of dollars in specie, shipped out of the United States, during the last year, which I am credibly informed was the case, are there as many left to be taken out this year? and, according to that proportion, should the banks continue to do business as they are now going on, will not your vaults be entirely drained in one year more. Es-

pecially since our neighboring states have already (very prudently) stopped specie payments, and left you with the whole burthen to bear.

But to come closer to the point. Should you think it good policy to suspend specie payments until congress shall prohibit the importation of such floods of foreign merchandizes, as have overflowed our country for a few years past, especially East India goods; or lay upon them such duties as will amount to the same; and thereby encourage domestic manufactures, and keep our specie in our own country, who could justly find fault? Would your notes then depreciate? I think not; seeing they will answer every purpose for a circulating medium; and better than specie because they are easier carried, and as hard to counterfeit as silver dollars. And when the people discover that you are particular in taking sufficient security for the money loaned, either in good men or real estate; they will be perfectly satisfied, as to the solvency of your banks.

Should any person ask how these notes are to be redeemed, or taken in; I will answer that when they have served all the purposes intended in the payment of thousands of debts, one citizen with another, and have thereby prevented thousands of vexatious law suits, and the unreasonable sacrifice of millions of dollars worth of property, and you find that the produce of our country will again sell for a fair price at New Orleans and elsewhere; begin to call in your debts by degrees; and if your debtors pay back your notes only; the debt will be settled, the debtor saved from ruin; no one injured, and the community as well as the share holders greatly benefitted. Should the enquiry be made how foreign debts are to be paid, and travellers accommodated, I will answer by exchange, as in the present case. Notes receivable for public and private debts, will always be good in the state from whence they emanated, and in the neighborhood adjacent.

Merchants and others can with these notes purchase bills of exchange and the produce of our country in abundance; with which to make their remittances, so long as there are markets; and when markets for the sale of our produce fail, there can, as in the present case, be no sales of foreign goods; nor ought there be any, whilst the balance of trade is against us. Speculation will, in this way, be thrown into its proper channel; and enterprising merchants and others, who are now the least pitied and most abused of speculators, because they purchase from the farmer the surplus produce of our country; will then meet with that encouragement to which their merit entitles them. And those on the contrary, who, like Hawkers, drain our country of money, will find it their interest to purchase bills of exchange, or make their remittances in the produce of their country, as they ought to do. On an impartial view of this subject, it will be seen, that we can do very well without specie; and as a republican people, we ought to have nothing to do with it, except we had mines of our own.

Why should a republican government degrade themselves so far, as to depend upon foreign nations for their circulating medium? What real value is there in silver and gold, more than paper? I answer not as much—because with paper, we can not only make money, but communicate our thoughts to any distance, and with it make volumes of valuable books and documents, educate our children, and do a thousand other good things, not necessary to enumerate. But with specie, you can only make a few articles of ornament, which we can very well dispense with. In fact, after all our anxiety for specie, it is not even as valuable as iron, because out of the latter we can make every necessary implement of husbandry, mechanism, and the instruments of war, when necessary. But for these important uses, silver and gold are good for nothing. I beg leave therefore to again urge the propriety of a suspension of specie payments, and that of the people giving up their old prejudices in favor of specie, and as good republicans and real friends to their country have nothing to do with it as a circulating medium.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.
An Old Resident.

WASHINGTON, JULY 10.

We have heard, as our readers will have seen, of the arrival of Judge Prevoist, an agent of the United States, at Valparaiso, on his return from the mouth of Columbia river. It is said that our government has received from him a highly interesting report of that part of his mission. We do not know whether it is intended to be published; but if it were, we are persuaded it would be very generally acceptable. We want such a document, to make us acquainted with that most important though remote scion of the Republic. We even hope that Mr. Prevoist will bring back with him materials to furnish a volume on the subject, instead of a letter of a few pages, and that he will not withhold from his countrymen the fruits of his enquiries and observations. It will not be in the power, if it were the wish of the Atlantic states, to prevent the growth of a powerful commercial state at the mouth and on the banks of the Columbia. All the information respecting the country, which we can obtain, is therefore desirable.—*Nat. Intel.*

The correspondent of the Boston Exchange News Room writes from Buenos Ayres, under date of the 29th of April last, that the U. States frigate Macedonian arrived at Valparaiso on the 15th January, and on the 14th of March sailed for Coquimbo, whence she would proceed to Lima. On the 2d March, a fatal duel was fought at Valparaiso, between Gordon and Abercrombie, midshipmen of the Macedonian, in which the latter was shot dead.

Our New York correspondent informs us, that the U. S. ships Franklin, Guerriere, and Erie, were at Palermo, May 9, to sail next day for Naples. The Spanish sailed about ten days before for Leghorn, and after being out two days, returned with an English brig in tow, in a sinking condition. She had sailed again for Leghorn.—*Id.*

We have a report, by Capt. Talbot, arrived at Providence, that Commodore Aury's squadron, on the 10th of May, captured and brought out of Gulf Dulce, half a million of dollars, &c.

DANVILLE, JULY 14.

The President left us yesterday morning for Governor Shelby's, where he will remain a day, after which he will proceed through Virginia, to Washington city. We gave him a hearty, plain, unostentatious reception, with as little of form as politeness and respect would permit. Upon hearing of his arrival at Greenville Springs, he was waited upon by a deputation of citizens to invite him to dine with us, which invitation he politely accepted. On Monday, he was met by a number of citizens on horseback, who escorted him to his lodgings at Mrs. Davenport's, and a national salute was fired by a detachment of the Danville Artillery company on the occasion. We were unwilling to fatigue him with any formal address, as we were confident he was nearly worn out with the civilities and attentions of his fellow-citizens elsewhere, though he observed that he would rather sink under them than refuse, knowing as he did, the motives which prompted the tender of them. In the evening he attended a ball given on the occasion, and in the morning sat to Mr. Park for his portrait, which he pronounced the most admirable likeness ever taken of him. At his request we dispensed with regular toasts at dinner, and until he retired, none were drank except the following, which he gave:—"Health and prosperity to the town of Danville and its vicinity."

After he retired, a variety of volunteer toasts were given. He was much gratified with the cordial welcome he received here.—*Western Monitor.*

HOPKINSVILLE, JULY 3.

DINNER TO MR. CLAY.

On the evening of the 1st instant, the Hon. H. Clay arrived in this place, on his way from New Orleans to his residence in Lexington.

Soon after his arrival the following note was handed to him:

"SIR—The citizens of Hopkinsville entertaining the most profound respect for your private virtues, and eminent public services, are desirous of availing themselves of your presence among us, to testify their esteem, by a public dinner at Mr. Stite's tavern, on the 3d instant, to which you are respectfully invited.—For ourselves individually, we tender you assurances of the most sincere regard."

Young Ewing, John Bryan, Charles Caldwell, N. L. Dallam, J. H. McLaughlin, Wiley Campbell, Hon. H. Clay. July 1, 1819.

To which Mr. Clay returned the following answer:

"GENTLEMEN—I have this moment received the note which you have done me the honor to address to me, inviting me in behalf of the citizens of Hopkinsville to a public dinner on the 3d inst. I accept of the invitation with great pleasure; and I pray you to communicate to them my most respectful acknowledgments for their favorable sentiments towards me, and for the prompt and distinguished attention which they have thus shewn me. I have had much satisfaction in recognizing in you gentlemen, some of my earliest and best friends, and I tender you severally, assurances of the very high regard and esteem with which I am, your faithful servant."

H. CLAY.

Young Ewing, Charles Caldwell, J. H. McLaughlin, John Bryan, N. L. Dallam, Wiley Campbell, Esquires.

On Saturday, the 3d instant, Mr. Clay attended a dinner prepared for the occasion, at Mr. Stite's tavern. Colonel V. Ewing officiated as president, assisted by Major James Ruffin as vice president, and Col. Charles Caldwell, secretary.—After dinner, the following toasts were drank:

1. The United States of America—By the wisdom of her councils she has become the brightest luminary in the political horizon.

2. The American Navy.

3. The Memory of Washington.

4. The Memory of Franklin.

5. Thomas Jefferson, late President of the U. States—His administration a perfect model of Republicanism.

6. James Madison.

7. James Monroe, President of the United States.

8. Our Honorable Guest, Henry Clay—His eminently useful public services deserve the highest gratitude of a free people.

Mr. CLAY rose and begged permission to avail himself of this occasion to tender to the president and gentlemen here assembled, his thanks for the prompt, distinguished, and unexpected (but not less gratifying) attention shewn him, during his visit to this place. His friends who accompany him, and himself, had thought themselves very unfortunate, when they were stranded, if he might say so, at the mouth of the Cumberland river; but since that event has afforded him the opportunity of experiencing so much kindness, and has allowed him to see so many of his old friends, and to renew and strengthen ancient friendship, as well as to form valuable new acquaintances, he was disposed to regard it as a happy occurrence.

For the sentiment just drank, in which his services were too highly estimated, he begged the company to accept his profound acknowledgments. If the approbation of one's countrymen, even though entire strangers, communicates a high degree of satisfaction, how much higher must it be when that approbation is bestowed by those to whom he has been long and intimately known, and with some of whom he has had the honor to serve in the councils of the state. He would consider himself extremely happy if he should continue to meet their good opinion, which he would always

seek to do, by dedicating his best exertions, to advance the prosperity, preserve the liberty, and support the constitution of the country.

9. The Patriots of South America—May they be soon freed from the tyranny of Spain.

10. Isaac Shelby—He has shone in the cabinet, and "in two wars."

11. General Andrew Jackson—The Hero of the west.

12. The Memory of George Madison, late Governor of Kentucky.

13. The American Fair—Modest, amiable, and intelligent. Conscious of their own true worth, they will ever act with becoming dignity.

VOLUNTEERS.

By the President of the day—The memory of the late Col. John Allen—It is dear to the hearts of his countrymen.

By Mr. McLaughlin—The Memory of Gen. Charles Scott.

By Col. Charles Smith—The memory of the brave Kentuckians, who were sacrificed at the River Raisin, by the British and their savage allies.

By Dr. Morris—Patrick Henry: "he gave the first impulse to the Ball of the Revolution."

By Mr. Masters—The State of Kentucky; her virtues will depart with her foreign commerce; her virtues will shine resplendent, in the re-establishment of her manufactures.

By Mr. Clay—The best remedy for hard times: increased production—diminished expenditures.

By Major Campbell—The remaining heroes of the Revolution; may their days be ended as peacefully as their lives have been useful to their country.

By Mr. E. Morris—The memory of Captain Lawrence—"don't give up the ship."

By Mr. T. E. Boswell—O. H. Perry—the hero of Lake Erie.

By Mr. Bryan—the memory of H. H. Holmes.

By Capt. Shipp—General Jacob Brown—his skill and bravery displayed in the last war entitled him to the highest regard of his countrymen.

By Mr. Hays—Gen. John Adair—one of the heroes of New Orleans.

By Mr. Hopkins—Commodore Decatur—rendered immortal by his splendid victories.

By Mr. Clark—The State of Kentucky; virtuous as brave.

By Capt. Lewis—General Gaines; a virtuous man and tried soldier.

By Col. Caldwell—Col. R. M. Johnson; the soldier and statesman.

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

The following was written to a friend by president Adams in 1776. He has lived to see his patriotic predictions verified.

"PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1776.

"Yesterday the greatest question was decided which was ever debated in America; and a greater, perhaps never was or will be decided among men. A resolution was passed without one dissenting colony, 'THAT THESE UNITED STATES ARE, AND OF RIGHT OUGHT TO BE FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES.'"

The day is passed—The 4th of July, 1776, will be a memorable epocha in the history of America. I am apt to believe it will be celebrated by succeeding generations, as the great Anniversary Festival.

I thought to be commemorated as the DAY OF DELIVERANCE, by solemn acts of devotion to Almighty God. It ought to be solemnized with pomp, shows, games, sports, guns, balls, bonfires and illuminations—from one end of the continent to the other, from this time forward forever! You will think me transported with enthusiasm; but I am not. I am well aware of the toil, and blood, and treasure that it will cost to maintain this declaration and support and defend these states—yet, through all the gloom, I can see the rays of light and glory—I can see that the end is worth more than all the means—and that posterity will triumph, although you and I may rue, which I hope we shall not.

I am &c.

JOHN ADAMS."

Latest From England.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.

The ship Juno, at New York from Liverpool, has supplied the editors of the Franklin Gazette with London papers to the 21st May, 8 or 9 days later than before received. By these, and Liverpool dates to the 22d, it appears that colonial produce continued to fall. West-India coffee had within two days fallen 15 shillings in the cwt. A large continental house in Liverpool, name not mentioned, suspended payments on the 21st of May. The prospect of an abundant harvest, particularly of wheat, was flattering throughout Great Britain. The East India company shipped, on the 15th of May, to Bombay, Bengal, and China, nearly two millions of ounces of silver, drawn from the Bank of England. In the British house of commons, May 19, Mr. Peel offered, on the part of the Bank Committee, certain resolutions with regard to cash payments, and remarked that he conscientiously believed that "they contained the best plan to put an end to the serious evils which attended the restriction of specie payments by the bank." Similar resolutions were laid on the table of the house of lords by earl Harrowby. The plan is precisely that which was recommended in the bank report, and provides that the government shall gradually repay that institution ten millions sterling, to enable it the sooner to resume cash payments and to control its issues; that the laws prohibiting the melting or exportation of gold or silver coin or bullion, shall be repealed; that a gradual return to cash payments shall take place, and that from May 1, 1823, the bank shall pay all its notes on demand in legal coin of the realm. In the French chamber of deputies, May 18, an animated debate occurred on the motion to recall the French exiles, banished on account of the part they took in the revolution and under Napoleon. Mr. Camartin spoke in defence of the exiles. He was answered by the keeper of the seals, who pronounced, repeatedly, that whatever clemency might hereafter be extended towards the temporarily banished, by the generosity of the crown, the regicides—the relaxed regicides—

were exiled forever. This declaration was received with shouts of applause from the whole chamber, with the exception of about twenty ultra-liberals. In one part of his speech, he exclaimed, that "the king could not, without compromising his own dignity, the repose of France and of Europe, restore to France the assassins of his predecessors, the murderers of the martyr-king." The motion to recall the exiles was of course rejected, after this inflammatory denunciation from the court party. The project in relation to the press had been finally adopted by the chamber of peers.

Discussions between the court of Madrid and Portugal continued without any prospect of a favorable termination, orders having been given by Spain to provision her fortresses on the frontiers of Portugal. A fire broke out in May in the timber-yards of the merchants of Christiania in Norway, which lasted four days, and consumed property amounting to upwards of \$100,000. A letter from Cadiz, in the Morning Chronicle of May 20, mentions that the fidelity of the seamen recently arrived in the British and French transports, destined for South America, was not to be relied on; that they were friendly to the cause of the patriots, and had even circulated printed proclamations in favor of that cause. Two more of the Russian men of war had proved unfit for service; and it was not thought that the grand expedition would sail before December.

The Spanish court still persecuted the freemasons; the agents of the holy inquisition have seized Don Manuel Canzada, his books and papers, accused of holding masonic meetings at his house. Wright, the English pedestrian, walked 1200 miles in 20 days; the last mile in 12 minutes, after having walked the same day 88 miles!

A long and very amusing debate took place in the house of commons, May 18, on Mr. Tierney's motion to go into a committee on the state of the nation. The object of the motion was to obtain an expression of the sense of the house on the situation of the country, and in fact to turn out the ministers. The opposition denounced the ministry as divided and incompetent to extricate the nation. The ministers defended themselves; admitted the difficulties of the country; retorted the charge of disunion on the opposition, and triumphantly foretold the great majority which would uphold them on the occasion. The house divided, and a majority of 179 appeared in favor of ministers.

Cantillon and Marinet, charged with attempting to assassinate the duke of Wellington, were tried and acquitted at Paris in May, set at liberty, and Marinet offered a passport to go any where in Europe.

The debate in the house of lords, May 17, on the motion to relieve the Catholics from their disabilities, terminated in giving a majority of 41 against the motion. The Persian ambassador was introduced to the Prince Regent, at Carlton-house, May 20, made a speech, with which the court were delighted, and some splendid presents to the prince.

Dutch papers to the 19th of May, were received in London, one of which states, that the new levy of 40,000 men, will raise the French army to the number of 165,000, exclusively of the gen d'armes, and the sedentary companies, as they are called, amounting, together, to 20,000 men. Thus the army will still be below the proposed peace establishment of 200,000 men. It is said to be the intention of the French government to raise the army to 290,000 men, one hundredth part of the entire population. It is judged that the maintenance of this force, with the necessary and existing fortresses, will not exceed the ability of France.

LONDON, MAY 4.

The friends of civil and religious liberty may congratulate themselves on the victory they gained in the House of Commons in favor of the Catholics. The motion of Mr. Grattan was indeed lost by a majority of 2; but there seemed to be a general feeling in those who voted against it, that the arguments of their opponents were unanswerable; for, with the solitary exception of Mr. LESLIE FOSTER and a Mr. BROWNLOW, not a voice was heard in favor of the disabilities. Where was Mr. Peel? where was Sir William Scott, and the other champions of the system of exclusion? Were heedless of the admonitions of the Courier, sleeping at their post? or were they convinced by the unanswerable arguments of Mr. Grattan and Mr. Croker, which produced so strong an impression on all who heard them? We must take it for granted, that conviction was also carried home to their minds; for we cannot suppose, if their sentiments remained unchanged, they could reconcile it to their consciences to allow their opponents to carry every thing so triumphantly before them. The most formidable of the opponents of the Catholics may therefore be now considered as fairly beaten off the field.

The debate cannot fail to produce a strong impression throughout the country. If the Catholics continue to conduct themselves with moderation, they may rest assured that they will soon have to congratulate themselves on their restoration to an equality of rights with their fellow citizens.

An amusing as well as a highly constitutional application to the judges is to be made in the course of two or three days. On the well-known principle of British law, that the moment a slave, whether black or white, sets foot on English land, he becomes free, and can neither be immured, nor kept in the degraded state by any lordly master, we hear that a Solicitor of eminence is to apply for a Habeas Corpus, to bring up the fair Circassian Slave in the suite of the

Persian Ambassador, to learn from her own lips, whether she consents to the close confinement in which she is kept, or would prefer the liberty that is the birth-right of all? Curiosity, at least, will be on the alert upon this occasion. Ambassadors have extraordinary privileges. They may avoid, for their domestic comfort, the taxes of Customs & Excise on the articles of splendor that they may choose to introduce, and they may protect their household from all arrest for debt, but they cannot keep a human being in slavery.

SWEDEN & BERNADOTTE.
A late Paris paper says that the negotiations between Russia and Sweden relate to subjects altogether unconnected with any question as to the right of Bernadotte to the crown of Sweden, and that all the reports on this point are unfounded. In a note to the Editor of the Annual European Political Register, a German publication, Bernadotte, the present Swedish king, announces "that Sweden has no longer foreign debts; the present government has paid them all; the land army of Sweden is 125,000 strong, and is always complete; the army of Norway is 19,000; the situations of governors and military officers above the rank of colonels, hitherto sold as matters of finance, are now the reward of merit, and are no longer sold, though the practice produced considerable sums; agriculture and manufactures make continual progress; and Sweden and Norway have 1900 merchant vessels." It is obvious from all accounts, that CHARLES JOHN, the founder of the new Swedish dynasty, governs that kingdom with wisdom, and consults the happiness and prosperity of the people. This may have alarmed Alexander, who may dread the prospect of having a neighbor so formidable and popular; but it is presumed that he will not disclose his fears, his perfidy and ambition, by an attempt, thus early, to dethrone him who was his main support in the operations which led to the downfall of Napoleon.—Frank. Gaz.

From South America.

Extract of a letter, dated Lima, March 8, 1819.
Dear Sir—I arrived here on the 28th ult. from Guayaquil by land, but was much delayed on account of the swelling of the several rivers between these two places, or from want of mules to carry my baggage.

"I now avail myself of the opportunity offered by the ship Two Catharines, Captain Charles Hyatt, of Providence, R. I. to do the same, as also to my several friends. This vessel, with several others, are obliged to leave the port in consequence of Lord Cochrane who is in the roads, with a strong squadron of Chilean men of war, having declared all the coast from Guayaquil to Atacama in a state of blockade, giving notice of the same to the neutrals that are here. His Lordship has allowed them no more time than the 9th inst. to go away. Capt. Hyatt will perhaps go to Panama to wait the result of this blockade—this letter will then reach you through that channel.

An hermaphrodite brig hove in sight the day before yesterday, and was chased by the Chilean ship San Martin, but with evident disadvantage, as we could clearly see her getting to windward as fast as the pursuer was going ahead.

Extract of letters from Chili, received per schooner Petion.
VALPARAISO, MARCH 10.

We have the pleasure to say, that Judge Prevost arrived here on the fifth inst. in H. B. M. frigate Andromache, capt. Sheriff, from Lima. The British sloop of war Blossom, that carried out Judge P. to Columbia, entered that river and found the navigation attended with very little risk. Judge P. visited various parts of the adjacent coast, and his communications to his government respecting that part of the world, will be very interesting.

From Buenos Ayres.—Capt. Grice, of the schooner Petion, who arrived at this port yesterday, sailed from Buenos Ayres, on the 3d of May, and the editors of the Gazette are indebted to him for the news from that quarter which is now published.

Capt. Grice is the bearer of dispatches to government. He has furnished two letters—one from Santiago of April, which remarks—"No intelligence from Lord Cochrane. The U. S. frigate Macedonian, capt. Downes, sailed on the 3d from Valparaiso for Coquimbo. The expedition to Lima still in contemplation, but the preparations were slow for want of funds. Gen. San Martin daily expected at the capital, whose presence it was expected, would infuse new life into their efforts."

The letter of the 24th, from Montevideo, remarks: "Gen. Aguiar, one of Artigas' principal officers, who had been made prisoner by the Portuguese, has made his escape from this place, and has collected a number to join him; and is committing every species of depredation in the vicinity of Moldanado and the adjacent country."

A treaty of armistice was concluded on the 16th of April, between the government of Buenos Ayres, and the agent appointed by the people of Santa Fe and Gen. Artigas, the parties to meet the 10th of May. This, it was supposed, would lead to a general peace between the provinces lately at variance. The troops had returned to Buenos Ayres.—The new constitution was printing, and was to be published in a few days. The actual Director had resigned, and it was supposed would become a senator, under the new constitution.

The two corvettes which sailed hence some time since were lying in statu quo

—one of them armed to protect the other, or rather to keep the American agent from slipping off with her.

Extract of a letter from a respectable American, dated Lima, March 9, 1819, received in Boston.

At this time, Lord Cochrane, with 4 ships, is blockading the port of Callao, and you will see by his proclamation, (which surpasses in arrogance either the Berlin and Milan Decrees, or the Orders in Council) that all neutrals must leave Callao, by the 9th. This mighty chief harbors and protects all deserters, sends his boats among the neutrals to persuade their men to run away, and even robs them of their boats as well as men. Four men, belonging to the Flying Fish, of Boston, took one of her boats and went over to his ship. The next day Capt. Fitch went after his boat and men, both of which were refused him, and Cochrane would give him no satisfaction, not even so much as to speak to him. He has gone so far as to say, if the United States frigate Macedonian attempts to enter this port he will sink her! How soon this haughty Englishman has forgot the lessons which Yankee teach those who attempt to infringe their rights! He made an attack with two of his ships, on the vessels in Callao, but was so warmly received that he sheered off, without doing any damage either to ships or men. It was generally expected that when the Chilean squadron should appear off Lima, some disturbance would take place in that city, but quite the contrary was the case.

The government of Chili have eleven vessels of war to blockade eighteen hundred miles of sea coast, containing from thirty to forty harbors, more than twenty bays, and sixty roadsteads. Four of the eleven vessels are stationed off the port of Callao. Will the government of the United States admit of such a blockade as this?

Better conduct might have been expected from Lord Cochrane, considering that he was in the British opposition during the dispute between England and the United States respecting the orders in council—and that he was extremely popular with the friends of reform and liberty in London. The American government will undoubtedly remonstrate against the above blockade—as they have already successfully done with regard to several attempts at Venezuela, &c.—Capt. Downes, in the Macedonian, has arrived in the Pacific Ocean, at a critical period.

NEW YORK, JULY 1.
From Buenos Ayres.—The very fast sailing schooner Petion, captain Price, has brought advices and papers to the 3d of May. Capt. P. has also brought dispatches for government. Letters from Santiago, to the 5th April, had reached Buenos Ayres. The U. S. frigate Macedonian, capt. Downes sailed from Valparaiso on the 3d, for Coquimbo. The expedition for Lima was still contemplated, but made slow progress for want of funds; Gen. San Martin was daily expected at the capital of Chili, and it was hoped his presence would add spirits to this enterprise.

A treaty of armistice had been concluded on the 16th April, between the government of Buenos Ayres and the agent appointed by the people of Santa Fe, General Artigas, the preliminaries to be settled on the 10th May, which it was supposed would lead to a general peace between the provinces lately at variance. The new constitution was printing and would be published in a few days.

Extract of a letter, dated Montevideo, 24th of April, 1819.

It was expected the new constitution would be promulgated on the 23th of May, the anniversary of independence. Artigas and his friends were to share in the government. A truce with the Monteneros was concluded, and all parties were uniting for the purpose of defence against the expected expedition from Spain. A declaration of war against Portugal, it was expected, would immediately be made; and the conquest of Monte Video was expected to be the consequence.

Extract of a letter, to a gentleman of this city, dated VALPARAISO, MARCH 13.

By the arrival of the Andromache British frigate, from Lima (on board of which vessel came Judge Prevost) we learn that the squadron under Lord Cochrane, consisting of the O'Higgins, San Martin, and Lautaro, was to enter Callao on the 17th inst. in order, if possible, to cut out the Esmeralda, Vazanza frigates, and Spanish ship San Fernando, on board of which were more than half a million of dollars. We expect in a few days to have news of the result. The Chocabuco corvette sailed from Coquimbo on the 5th inst. to join the squadron.

Sanchez, and the remnant of the Royalist troops, have been driven beyond the river Bio-Bio, and the province of Concepcion is now in possession of the Patriots.

Captain Wooster is now at Santiago. His resignation has not been accepted by the government, who are unwilling to be deprived of his services.

The vessels which proceeded from this port to Callao, had been allowed to land their cargoes, some of which had been sold at a good advance. The Andromache left there the 14th ult.

FAYETTE COUNTY CANDIDATES.

JOHN PARKER,
THOMAS T. BARR,
JAMES B. JANUARY,
PERCIVAL BUTLER, JR.,
ROBERT WICKLIFFE,
ASA THOMPSON,
HENRY PAYNE,
JAMES TRUE,

Married.
At the post of Arkansas, in May last, Lieut. WILLIAM P. S. BLAIR, to Miss HANNAH W. CRAIG.

THEATRE.

Mr. Drake & Sons,
RESPECTFULLY inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its environs, that they will open the Theatre for a short period, commencing on, or about the 1st of SEPTEMBER next. The favor and patronage hitherto conferred on the institution, and its direction, they are proud to acknowledge, and are solicitous still to merit their future countenance and support.
Lexington, July 23—40-3t

NOTICE

To Stationers, Booksellers and Merchants.

On MONDAY the 9th of AUGUST NEXT, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M. WILL BE SOLD,

64 REAMS Superroyal Printing PAPER.
20 do. Medium do.
20 Gross Paste Boards,
17 Reams Fools Cap Writing, No. 1.
21 do. do. do. No. 2.
74 do. do. do. No. 3.
19 POT LITTER.
62 FANCY.

Terms made known on the day of Sale by SHREVE & COMBS, Auctioneers & Com. Merchants.
July 23, 1819—30-3

COLOGNE WATER.

500 Bottles OF this admirable water just received and for sale by JAMES M. PIKE, who considers no other recommendation necessary than to assure the public that it is of the genuine French importation.
Cheapside, No. 7, July 21—30tf

The Lexington Bath-house

ON WATER-STREET.
IS now in repair for those who may wish to enjoy the healthful luxury of Warm or Cold Bathing.
Lexington, July 23.

Female Academy.

JAMES LOGUE,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has opened an Academy for young ladies, in the airy and spacious room over Higgins and Pritchard's Store, corner of Main and Lincolnton streets.

The course of instruction will comprehend Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Composition, Geography, History, Logic, Rhetoric, and the elements of Criticism, Natural and Moral Philosophy. The School being nearly made up, Mr. Logue requests parents and others who desire to place pupils under his care, to enter them immediately, in order that he may be enabled to form the classes, and organize the School as soon as possible.
Terms made known at the Academy.
Lexington, July 23, 1819—30-3

NOTICE

THE firm of J. H. HUMPHREYS & Co. was dissolved in March last. Those indebted will make payment to J. H. & J. HUMPHREYS, Druggists.

C. W. CLOUD,
J. H. HUMPHREYS,

Who will give CASH for 5000 bushels Flax-Seed, Delivered in Lexington.
July 22, 1819—30-3

BOARDING.

B. GAINES continues to keep a Boarding House at the corner of Market and Short-streets, where gentlemen can be accommodated with Boarding by the day, or as permanent boarding, on as good terms as in any town. His table shall be equal to any in the place. Travellers who dislike the noise of a Tavern, can be accommodated on as good or better terms than at any public house in the place. Such of the members of the Grand Lodge as choose to put up with him, shall be accommodated to their satisfaction, and their horses sent to a Livery Stable.
Lexington, July 23—30-3

The Reporter and Monitor will please give the above 3 insertions.

Public Sale.

ON THE 10th DAY OF AUGUST, 1819, I SHALL expose to sale on the premises, the HOUSE AND LOT, situated on Main-street, present occupied by James Macconn and Thomas Kane. To be sold at six months credit, negotiable paper and satisfactory security required from the purchaser.
CHAS. HUMPHREYS.
July 23, 1819—30-3t

Five Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Lexington, on Saturday night the 17th inst. a BAY HORSE, five years old, about 15 hands high, and well made, no brand nor white collected; has the mark of the halter collar; has lost the sight of both eyes, and his hoofs are worn flat by working on an inclined plane. Any person delivering said horse, shall be entitled to the above reward.
RICHARD WATER.
Lexington, July 19, 1819—30-3

NOTICE.

MESSERS. Robert Lackey, Wm. Lawlin, Charles Lawlin, John Lawlin, John Henderson and Sally his wife, Isabella Douglas, Robert Walkup and Polley his wife, David Carnes, Ralph Carnes, Alexander Carnes, John Carnes, Bryant Oneal, Robert Henry, Matthew Clay, Joseph Clay, Amanda Clay, and the unknown heirs of Thomas Shores, deceased, I shall attend at the Madison County Court Clerks Office, in the town of Richmond, Madison county Kentucky, on the 30th day of August 1819, to take the deposition of John Jackson and others, to be read as evidence in the suit in Chancery I have against you &c. in the Madison circuit court, and adjourn from day to day if necessary, until the business is finished.
GREEN CLAY.
July 23, 1819—22-4t

NOTICE.

MESSERS. Wm. Lawlin, Charles Lawlin, John Henderson and Sally his wife, Isabella Douglas, Robert Walkup and Polley his wife, Alexander Carnes, Ralph Carnes, John Carnes, Bryant Oneal, Robert Henry, Matthew Clay, Joseph Clay, Amanda Clay, and the unknown heirs of Thomas Shores, deceased, I shall attend at the Clerk's Office for Madison county, on the 30th of August, 1819, to take the deposition of John Jackson and others, to be read in the suit in Chancery I have against you &c. in the Madison circuit court, and shall adjourn from day to day until said business is finished.
ROBERT LACKEY.
July 23, 1819—30-4t

Blank Deeds

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Navy Commissioners' Office.

JULY 7, 1819.

THE Board of Navy Commissioners will receive proposals till the 15th day of August next, to contract for 2000 to 2500 barrels of Pork, 2500 to 3000 barrels of Beef, for the use of the Navy of the United States, deliverable in the course of the winter of 1819—20, at either of the following places, viz.

Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, or Norfolk.

These provisions must be of the best quality, well salted and salt-petred; the barrels must be made of seasoned heart of white oak, and fully hooped; the beef must be cut into pieces of 10 lbs. each, the pork into pieces of 8 lbs. each, so that 20 pieces of beef, or 25 pieces of pork, will make a barrel of 200 lbs.

JOHN RODGERS,
President of the Navy Board.

July 10—30

State of Kentucky.

Fayette Circuit, Set.—June Term, 1819.

Samuel Meredith, complainant,

Against

John Breckinridge's heirs & others, defendt's.

IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainant aforesaid by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, David S. Garland and Jane his wife, William Armistead and Sarah his wife, and Jane Meredith, are no inhabitants of this commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law, and the rules of this court, on motion of the complainant by his counsel: It is ordered, that unless the said defendants, David S. Garland and Jane his wife, William Armistead and Sarah his wife, and Jane Meredith, do appear here on or before the first day of our next September term, and answer the complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken for confessed against them: And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper published in this state, for two months successively.

A copy. Attest.

THOS. BODLEY, c. f. c.

FOR SALE.

A first rate Hand Organ.
WITH four cylinders, playing thirty-two tunes, with several Overtures. Likewise an OPTIC with four Glasses, with seventy-six superb views. Enquire of

JOHN DEVERAUX,

Opposite the court-house, Lexington.

July 9, 1819—28

A BARBECUE

Will be given at CHILSBURG, on Saturday the 31st day of the present month.

RICHARD CHILES.

July 16th, 1819—29

Uncurrent Bank Notes.

THE Notes of banks in the following states, which have lately suspended specie payments, will be received by the subscriber in payment for books and stationary, or debts due him, at a discount of ten per cent. viz.—North and South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Ohio.

WM. W. WORSLEY.

July 16—29-3t

TO SADDLERS.

Just Received, a few dozen ENGLISH HOG SKINS, FOR SADDLE SEATS.

WHICH will be sold by the dozen, half-dozen, or single one, for ready money, at the price of country seating, and are recommended to the attention of saddlers and others, in the neighboring towns.

A. LE GRAY, D.

And Com. Mer.

Lexington, July 13th, 1819—29-3t

HENRY FLETCHER,

Corner of Main-street and Jordan's Row,

Has just received an additional assortment of

Fine Jewelry, Watches &c.

WHICH, with his former stock, comprises the largest assortment to be found in the western country, consisting of

Rich Gold Patent Lever Watches, best quality

Rich Gold Horizontal Watches, best quality

Silver Patent Lever do do

Plain Silver do do

Gentlemen's fine Gold Chains, Seals and Keys

Ladies' Filigree Chains, Seals and Keys

Rich Pearl, Filigree and Patent Diamond Earrings, Breast-Pins and Finger-Rings

Jett Ear-Rings, Breast Pins and Finger-Rings

Ladies' Thread Cases, Pocket Books & Purse

Silver Spoons, Ladies, Sugar Tongs &c.

Do Pencil cases, Thimbles & Fruit Knives

Plated Castors, Candlesticks, Snuffers & Trays

Elegant French Mantle Time Pieces

Fine Desk and Pocket Knives, Scissors and Razors

All of which will be sold at very reduced prices.

N. B. All kinds of Watches repaired by a first rate workman, and warranted. Jewelry made to order, and every article of Jewelry repaired in the neatest manner: Watch-makers' tools and materials of the best quality.

June 29—28-3t

Last Notice.

HAVING disposed of my stock of Iron and Castings, I again request those who are indebted to me to call and pay their accounts immediately, as further indulgence will not be given to any person.

THOMAS D. OWINGS.

Lexington, July 12—29-3t

State of Kentucky,

Fayette Circuit, Set.—June Term, 1819.

William Shoot & James Shoot, complainants,

Against

Nelson Humbley, Charles Humbley and Elizabeth Clarke, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainants aforesaid by their counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, Nelson Humbley, is no inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court: On the motion of the Plaintiff, by his counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said defendant, Nelson Humbley, do appear here on or before the first day of our next September Term, and answer the complainant's bill, the same will be taken for confessed against him: And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper published in this state eight weeks successively.

A copy. Attest.

THOMAS BODLEY, c. f. c.

July 23, 1819—30-4t

MAKEN up by Archibald Jackman, near the Hickman road, Jessamine county, one GREY HORSE, about eleven years old, near 15 hands high, short all round, picked, roached and bobed. Appraised to \$40 before me this 1st day of May, 1819.

SAMUEL H. CRAIG.

NEW AND ELEGANT FANCY GOODS,

Just Received at No. 7, Cheapside.

JAMES M. PIKE.

HAS the pleasure of informing the Ladies, he has received the most elegant assortment of

FANCY GOODS,

That has been offered for sale in this town for the last two years,

AMONG WHICH ARE—

ELEGANT 8, 6 and 4 SCROLL RETICLES,

Superb Toilette Boxes and Toilet Cushions, in great variety of Patterns and Sizes,

MONTAGUE BASKETS for the Toilette, extremely handsome,

A few pair very elegant SCREENS, FANCY BOXES, FRUITS, EMERY BOOKS &c.

The whole of the above superbly painted on Velvet and in a very superior style

Likewise—PLAIN GOLD, STAMPED GOLD, EMBOSSED & MOROCCO PAPER,

GOLD ORNAMENTS for various purposes, with a variety of other articles too numerous to particularize.

He hopes those he has mentioned will be sufficient inducement for the ladies to call and examine for themselves.

Also, received a few days since,

A few Bottles of the justly celebrated MACASSAR, and a few Bottles of the unadulterated

RUSSIA OILS for the hair.

All of which he is disposed to sell at a very small advance from prime cost.

Lexington, July—29tf

NEW GOODS.

GEORGE TROTTER & SON,

In addition to their former Importation last month, have received a further supply of the most

ELEGANT AND FASHIONABLE

GOODS,

For the Spring and Summer,

That the Philadelphia Market affords; which, having been purchased upon the most moderate terms, they are determined to sell extremely low for CASH IN HAND.

A PART OF THE ASSORTMENT CONSISTS OF THE

DAMASK and plain Canton and Conchan

Crapes, black, blue, crimson, pink, yellow, orange, lilac, drab and brown,

Canton Crap Shawls, and Scarfs of same colors,

Thread and Silk Laces, Edgings & Insertings

Parasols and Umbrellas

Straw Bonnets and suitable Trimmings

Plain and figured Mull Mull and Jackonett

Muslins 4-4 and 6-4 wide

Fine wide Muslins, white and pink stripe

Florence, Lingerie & Levantine Silks, black and changeable colors

Yellow and blue Nankeens

Blue and striped Cotton Cassimeres

Irish, Scotch and Russia sheetings

German and Irish Linens

Steam Loom and New England Shirtings

Red Tickings of every price and quality

Cloths and Cassimeres, well assorted

Blue, mixt and brown Cassinets

Ladies' black and coloured Morocco Shoes &

Bootees, plain and figured, with and without heels

Low priced Hats

Elegant and common Knives and Forks

Plaid, striped and chambray Cottons

6-4 and 4-4 Linen and Cotton Checks

Liverpool China and common Ware, completely assorted

Flowered Paper by the piece, and in sets for rooms

And every other article in their line of business.

Lexington, June 21, 1819—26tf

NEW GOODS.

Thompson & January,

HAVE just received and are now opening,

At their store on Main-street, formerly occupied by TANDY & ALLEN, a general



An Agricultural Paper.

The American Farmer,

IS CONDUCTED BY
**JOHN S. SKINNER, POST-MASTER
OF BALTIMORE.**
AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

THE AMERICAN FARMER is printed on a sheet of paper, of the best quality, size of a common newspaper, and folded so as to make eight pages, and by that means admits of being conveniently bound up and preserved in volumes.

The matters treated of in the American Farmer are, Agriculture, Gardening, Internal Improvements, Domestic Economy, and new inventions and discoveries connected with these subjects. It contains, also, each week, a correct account of the prices of the principal articles of country produce in the Baltimore market, ascertained by actual sales, which are given.

The American Farmer takes no concern in party politics—nor will it contain any advertisements, except a single insertion of such as relate to seed, agricultural implements, remarkable live stock, books on farming, and such other notices as are connected in their nature with the objects of the paper.

Numerous diagrams and cuts are inserted, in order to show more clearly the construction of new and improved implements of husbandry, or to illustrate particular systems of cultivation.

Twelve numbers have already appeared, and a second edition having been issued to supply the extraordinary demand, complete files may yet be had, on early application.

The price of the American Farmer is four dollars per annum, payable either half-yearly in advance, or the whole amount, as the subscriber likes best. The money to be remitted by mail, to the Editor at his risk and cost. The file will be immediately and securely put up, and sent to any part of the United States. No notes will be received except those of specie paying banks.

Should any subscriber feel dissatisfied on the receipt and perusal of the numbers then issued, he will be at liberty to return them to the Editor, who pledges himself to refund immediately the amount paid by such subscribers.

Any person who shall receive and send on the money for ten subscribers, for a year, will be entitled to a copy of the paper, or to four dollars, and so in proportion for a smaller or larger amount.

Baltimore, June 20th, 1819.

*The Richmond Enquirer; Norfolk Herald; Petersburg Intelligencer; Nashville Whig; Kentucky Reporter, Gazette and Argus; Gazette, Charleston; Minerva, Raleigh, N. C. and Register, do, will please insert the above eight times, and send their accounts to J. S. Skinner, Post-master, Baltimore.

Notice is hereby Given.

THAT I will not pay a note executed by me, payable to William Bownyer, twelve months after date, for \$66 75 cents, date of the note not recollected, it being given in payment for a horse which is unsound.

JAMES KILGORE.

July 12th, 1819.—29*3

To the Public.

IN the Kentucky Gazette of the 2d instant, I discovered an advertisement of a certain George P. Welch, headed

TAKE CARE! TAKE CARE!

Cautioning the public not to take assignments on two notes of his, payable to me for \$77 10 cents each. His first note that I had passed off some time since, was protested on the 29th ult. His take care does not appear to the public until the 2d inst. Judge for yourselves. The note I have myself since lifted and now hold it, and was it not for my happy faculty of taking care, to be absent from the county long enough to prevent me from bringing suit in the present July court, I should have taken special CARE of him. The pressure of the times makes my apology.

JOHN T. EVANS.

Nicholasville, July 10th, 1819.—29*3

White Flint Glass Works,
Wellburg, Brooke County, Va.
THE company that formerly carried on the GLASS WORKS of this place, having declined the business last November, we have taken the works, and now have them in blast, prepared to fill any orders in the

White Flint & Green Hollow Glass line.

We will attend particularly to the blowers, and have the ware well shaped, correct sized, and each size uniformly the same, of the very best quality, and always at the lowest Pittsburgh prices, to customers on a liberal credit. Any orders sent to the Commission Merchants of Wheeling, Va. will be immediately filled and sent to Wheeling or otherwise, as may be directed, and all orders directed to the subscribers per mail or otherwise, will be thankfully received and immediately attended to—also forwarded agreeably to directions, by water or land, without any charge for forwarding.

We will at almost all times barter or exchange Glass for any articles of the product or manufacture of other parts of the country, that is usually sent to this part for sale—particularly those of Kentucky, Ohio and Missouri. Any persons having articles that they suppose would suit us, and wish to barter, will please make their propositions per mail, and we pledge ourselves to answer without delay.

JOHN J. JACOB & CO.

May 14, 1819.—24*3m.

Sehree & Johnsons,

CORNER OF MAIN & MILL STREETS,
(Nearly opposite the Branch Bank of the U. S.)
HAVE just opened, and will constantly keep on hand, for sale, either by retail or wholesale, an assortment of

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

CONSISTING OF—
BROAD CLOTHS, NEGRO CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, BLANKETS,
CASSINETS, HARD-WARE,
SATINETS, NAILS of every description, &c. &c.
They will also keep a constant supply of BANK, PRINTING, WRITING, LETTER, and WRAPPING PAPER.

Orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to.

Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819.—?

New Commission Warehouse.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE ESTABLISHED A

Commission Warehouse,

AT LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY,

UNDER THE FIRM OF

WM. D. DUNCAN & CO.

THE business will be conducted by WM. D. DUNCAN, a young man, who has been in our employment for a length of time, and in whose steadiness, abilities, and attention to business, we have the most perfect reliance, and solicit our friends and the public indulgence with a share of their patronage; and at the same time inform our friends, that WM. D. DUNCAN is authorized to receive any debts due us at Pittsburgh, whose receipt will be good for the same.

CROMWELL, DORRIN & PEEBLES.

Pittsburgh, May 1st, 1819.—21-14

A List of Letters

Remains in the Post Office at VERSAILLES, Ky. which if not taken out before the first of October will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A
James Anderson
Robert Adams
Thos. Ashford
B
Richd. Barnes 2
Hezekiah Boon
Charles Be ford
A. H. Robinson
Lewis Bowdry
Caleb W. Baker
Jacob Beard
C
John Cave
James Carlisle
Geo. D. Cornish
Andrew Combe
Sarah D. Collins
Clerk Woodford &c. 2.

D
John Dennis
Philip B. Davis
Henry Davis
E
John Egbert
John Edwards
F
L. J. Fleming 2
William Finch
G
Wm. George
John Garrett 2
Lucy George
H
Allen Hatt
Wm. Harris
Thos. Hinton
Jerm. Harbour
Walter Hurst
Jno. Hamilton
Innis T. Harris

I
James Dawson
Abijah Davis
John Dearinger
Sarah Dearwig
Elizabeth Ewell 2
Amasa Fuller
Abraham Ford
James Green
Kincaid Gay
Bivin M. Gool
Thos. Helm 2
Solomon Heford
Serdor D. Hanks
Jno. Hannah & Co. 2
Robt. Heleman
James H. Hines
Robt. Hedges

J
Rev. S. Jesse
Silas Johnson
K
Charles Kennedy
Joseph Kincaid 2
Jno. & Jos. Kincaid 2
John Kincaid
L
Zach B. Long
James Latty
Wm. Lizenby 2
Edwd. Lewis
M
John Moss
Priscilla Myers
Edward Minter
Marshall McLanahan
James Middleton
N
Silas M. Noel
O
John Pemberton 2
John Pope
John Parker
Susan Pore
Robt. Perry

Q
James Quarles
R
Ahmed Backer
Thos. Raney
James L. Rigby 2
Rev. Jno. Ray
Legrand P. Rucker
Rand. Bailey Jr.
Asa C. Rutherford
S
John Swingle 2
J. Southworth & Co.
Francis Slaughter
Kitty Shepherd
Joseph Smith
Beverly Seary 2
Catharine S. Steel
John H. Smith
T
William Treadwell
John Talbot
Joel Tinsman
Mary Taylor
V
Christopher Vansant
Elizabeth Williams
Henry Watkins
John Whit
Danl. Williams
Aaron Webb
Y

Wm. Tont
Abraham Todd
Catharine Tarrant
Argil Taylor
Henry Varvel
Henry Weir
Wm. Williams
Wm. L. White 2
Eliaser Wilhoit
Henry Woods
Wm. Wright
John Young
J. W. BRYSON, D. P. M.

CINCINNATI PORTER.

JUST received from the Brewery of Messrs. Perry & Raily, Cincinnati, a supply of

Very Superior Porter,

WHICH is offered for sale to retailers on my usual moderate terms, and shall receive from time to time an additional supply.

W. CONNELL.

April 9, 1819.—4f

N. B. Any orders for bottled Porter sent from the country, will be strictly attended to after the first of May.

Clocks and Watches.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has for sale a quantity of the best

Eight Day Clocks and a variety of Watches.

Principally of the plain English first rate time pieces, which he will sell very low for cash—He also continues to carry on the Clock, Watch, Silversmith, and Jeweller's Business. Those who wish to favor him with their custom, will please apply at his shop on Main street, a few doors above the Farmer's & Mechanic's Bank, in Lexington, and nearly opposite Keen's tavern.

He begs leave to inform Silversmiths, Merchants and others, that he has lately established the Manufactory of

SILVER THUMBLES,

Of various kinds, and of the first quality, which he will sell by wholesale at the Philadelphia prices.

He also has for Sale, or to Rent, Several Houses & Lots in Lexington.

Suitable for public business or private residence, which he will dispose of for very moderate terms. He also has for Sale, several valuable

Tracts of Land,

in this state and the state of Ohio, in which great bargains may be had on early application.

SAMUEL AYLES.

April 21-17-14

Writing & Letter Paper,

MAY BE HAD AT THIS OFFICE.

ENTERTAINMENT.



LUKE USHER,

SIGN OF THE SHIP.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he still continues the HOUSE and STABLES, at the sign of the SHIP, in Short-street, near Limestone-street. He is determined to use every exertion to render the situation of those who shall please to favour the establishment with their custom agreeable. From the experience he has had in the public line, he feels confident of giving satisfaction.

Lexington, March 26.—4f
P. S. A few gentlemen can be accommodated with boarding.

For Sale or to Rent,

A COTTON FACTORY,

Containing 108 Spindles & 3 Carding Machines. WITH every necessary appurtenance, all in good order and ready for immediate business. This property is fitted up in a good brick house, located in a valuable and convenient part of the town, and will be sold separately or with the house to suit the purchaser.

Terms liberal, both as to price and time of payment; and we believe, that we can assert without presumption, that no place in Kentucky would better support an establishment of its size than Versailles, where there is a regular and increasing demand for Cotton Yarns. Apply to

R. & W. B. LONG.

Versailles, Feb. 5.—4f

By the President of the U. States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 3d of March, 1815, entitled "An act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the treaty with the Creek Indians, and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorized to cause the lands acquired by the said treaty to be offered for sale, when surveyed.

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the territory of Alabama, shall be held at Huntsville, in said territory, as follows:

On the first Monday in July next, for the sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in ranges 1 and 2, west—9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in range 1, east—9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, in range 2, east—12 and 13, in range 3, east—11, 12 and 13, in range 4 east.

On the first Monday in September, for the sale of townships 9 and 10, in range 3, west—9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, in range 4 and 5, west.

On the first Monday in November, for the sale of townships 9, 10 and 11, in ranges 6 and 7, west—9 and 10, in range 8, west—9, 10 and 11, in range 9, west—9, 10, 11 and 12, in range 10, west—9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, in range 11, west.

On the first Monday in January 1820, for the sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in ranges 13 and 14, west—10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in range 15, west—11, 12, 13 and 14, in range 16, west—12 and 13, in range 17, west.

And sales shall be held at Cahaba, in the said territory, on the first Monday in August next, for the sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, in range 3—9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, in range 6—11, in range 7—10 and 11, in range 8—9, 10 and 11, in range 10 and 11, in range 11, in range 12. Excepting such lands as have been, or shall be, reserved according to law, for the use of schools and for other purposes. Each sale shall continue open for two weeks and no longer, and shall commence with the lowest number of section, township and range, and proceed in regular numerical order.

(Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 20th day of March, 1819.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,

JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers of Newspapers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, will insert the above once a week till the 1st of January next.

17-37c



J. SEALES,

Has on hand and is still making a quantity of

SADDLES,

Of all descriptions and of the best quality, which he warrants to be equal in every respect to any in the state.

Plated BRIDLES, SADDLE BAGS and all other articles in his line, made in the neatest manner and at the shortest notice. As he procures the best materials, he flatters himself he is able to please those who may favour him with their custom. A few doors below E. Yeizer's Currying Shop, Main-street.

Lexington, June 25, 1819.—26f

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a Rule of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Kentucky District, will be sold on the Second day of AUGUST next, at twelve of the clock at noon of that day, at Public Auction, the following personal property, to wit: A LIKELY NEGRO WOMAN, named Oliver, 15 boxes Glassware, assorted; 20 Shavers Stock the Lexington White Lead Manufacturing Co.; One Pair Dearborn's Patent Steadywheels; one sett Gingham, and a variety of Household and Kitchen FURNITURE. Also, a quantity of Cotton Baggings.

And on the same day and hour, the dwelling HOUSE and LOT now occupied by John P. Schatzell, in the town of Lexington; also TEN ACRES OF LAND, lying near Fowler's Garden.

The personal property will be sold at the said house occupied by John P. Schatzell, and also the said House and Lot. The Ten Acres Lot will be sold on the premises, immediately after closing the sales of the House and Personal Property. The personal property will be sold for notes with approved securities, payable on the 24th day of October next, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank in Lexington. The House and Lot and Ten Acres Lot, will be sold on a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months, for similar notes.

For further particulars and a more perfect description of the property, apply to either of the undersigned.

JOHN TILFORD,

THO. H. HANNA, } Com'rs.

P. S. TOBOL.

Lexington, June 16, 1819.—25-4f

United States of America,

Seventh Circuit Court, }
Kentucky District, }
November Term, 1818.

Alexander Cranston & Co.—compls.

against

John P. Schatzell, &c.—defis.

IN CHANCERY.

JOHN H. HANNA, Clerk of the Seventh Circuit Court of the United States in and for the District of Kentucky, do hereby certify that the order of injunction awarded herein, restraining the defendant Schatzell from disposing of the effects of the Firm of J. P. Schatzell & Co. was at the present term rescinded, and that the said John P. Schatzell has been invested with power and authority to receive and collect all money due to the said firm of J. P. Schatzell & Co. and John P. Schatzell, and to settle and adjust all accounts which relate to the partnership.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the L. S. seal of said Court—this 22d day of December 1818, and of the Independence of the United States the 43d.

JOHN H. HANNA.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to J. P. Schatzell, or the late Firm of J. P. Schatzell & Co. are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who alone is authorized to receive the same. Those to whom said firms stand indebted will also please to apply to him for settlement.

J. P. SCHATZELL.
Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819.—4f

The Editors of the Nashville Whig, Louisville Courier, Natchez Republican, New Orleans Gazette, Charleston S. C. City Gazette, New York Mercantile Advertiser, Bell's Philadelphia Gazette, & Augusta (Geo.) Chronicle, are requested to insert the above advertisement three times and forward their accounts to the Kentucky Gazette Office for payment.

Thomas Essex & Co.

BOOKBINDERS & STATIONERS.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have removed their establishment next door to the store now occupied by Messrs. Holderman, Pearson & Co. opposite the court house, on Main street, where they will constantly keep on hand—Blank Books, of every description. Banks, Public Offices and Merchants, can be supplied with every thing in their line, on the best terms and on the shortest notice. They have now for sale a quantity of Writing and Wrapping Paper, School Books, &c.

N. B.—A first rate Workman, well recommended, will meet with liberal wages and constant employ by applying as above.

March 19.—12f

Tilford, Trotter & Co.

GOLD AND SILVER PATENT LEVER

WATCHES,

For sale at Philadelphia prices.

BOLTING CLOTHS, from No. 3 to 7.

Lexington, May 10, 1819.—30f

Cash in Hand

Will be given for 2 NEGRO BOYS and 1

GIRL of an unexceptionable character.

Enquire of the Printers.

June, 3d, 1819.—23f

Jesse Bledsoe,

WILL PRACTICE LAW regularly in the

Fayette Circuit Court. Good Fees paid, will insure his best exertions.

Paris, May 13th, 1819.—21-6f

Eagle Powder Mills,

3 1/2 MILES SOUTH OF LEXINGTON,

ON THE HICKMAN ROAD,

William Roman & Tilford, Trotter & Co.

UNDER THE FIRM OF

Roman, Trotter & Co.

Manufacture GUN-POWDER,

Which they will warrant of equal quality to any made in the United States.

Orders will be punctually attended to, and forwarded.

ROMAN, TROTTER & Co.

Lexington, K. May 5, 1819.—19f

The above to be published in the *Fredonian, Chitchee, the Inquirer, Cincinnati, the Public Advertiser, Louisville; the Sun, Vincennes; the Clarion, Nashville; the Enquirer, St. Louis; the Eagle, Mayville; two months, and their bills to be forwarded to*

R. T. & Co.

Hope Powder Mills,

One mile west of Lexington, on the Woodford Road.

JOSEPH & GEORGE BOSWELL,

HAVE entered into Co-Partnership with SPENCER COOPER, for the purpose of manufacturing GUN-POWDER, under the firm of

SPENCER COOPER & CO.

Who will keep a constant supply of Gun-Powder, equal to any made in the United States and will sell on as good terms.

All orders will be strictly attended to, and they will continue to give the highest price for SALT-PETRE, delivered at J. & G. Boswell's Store, on Cheapside, Lexington, or at their Mills.

SPENCER COOPER & CO.

Jan. 1, 1819.—4f

Notice.

THE subscribers having rented Mr. Hart's Rope Walk for a term of years, with the intention of carrying on the

Rope-Making Business,

In all its various branches, they will give the highest price in CASH for HEMP, delivered at said Walk, where BLUE ROPE, CABLES and TARRED ROPE, of all descriptions, may be had on the shortest notice, warranted of equal quality to any manufactured in the United States. They wish to purchase a quantity of TIMBER.

MORRISON & BRUCE.

Lexington, Jan. 15, 1819.—4f

State of Kentucky:

FAYETTE Circuit, Set—March Term, 1819.

Gilbert Simpson's heirs and representatives, Complainants,

Against

Thomas Stephens and Gilbert Shore, administrators of John Simpson, decd. &c. Defs.

IN CHANCERY.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon proper affidavit made, that the Defendants, the heirs of Stephen Prather deceased, are unknown to the complainants, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court on the motion of the Complainants by their counsel, it is Ordered, that unless the said unknown heirs of Stephen Prather decd. do appear here on or before the first day of our next September Term, and answer the complainant's bill, the same will be taken for confessed against them; and it is further ordered, that a Copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper published in Lexington for two months successively.

A Copy. Att. THOS. BODLEY, C. F. C. C. Lex. June 19-25.

HEMP.

THE HIGHEST PRICE CASH IN HAND,

Given for Hemp,

Delivered at the Rope Walk formerly the property of JAMES KEEN, decd. on Water-street. HENRY WATT.

Lexington, February 5, 1819.—4f

For Sale,

TWO TRACTS OF LAND,

CONTAINING 4015 1/2 acres each, being parts of Genl. Clark's surveys on the Ohio, below the mouth of Tennessee.

The first begins a small distance below the mouth of Catfish creek, and its front on the Ohio terminates a small distance above the mouth of